



7-1852

Jacksonville Republican | July 1852

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895)

Follow this and additional works at: https://digitalcommons.jsu.edu/lib_ac_jackrepub

Recommended Citation

Jacksonville Republican (Jacksonville, Ala. : 1837-1895), "Jacksonville Republican | July 1852" (1852).
Jacksonville Republican. 110.
https://digitalcommons.jsu.edu/lib_ac_jackrepub/110

This Book is brought to you for free and open access by the Historical Newspapers at JSU Digital Commons. It has been accepted for inclusion in Jacksonville Republican by an authorized administrator of JSU Digital Commons. For more information, please contact digitalcommons@jsu.edu.

JULY

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 16—No. 27.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1852.

Whole No. 814.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. P. GRANT,

AND

J. R. CALDWELL,

At \$2 in advance, or \$3 dollars at the end

of the year. No subscription received for

less than one year, unless paid in advance,

and no subscription discontinued until all

arrears are paid, unless at the option of

the editors. A failure to give notice at the

end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will

be considered an engagement for the next

year.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1

for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each

continuance. Over 12 lines counted as

two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar

per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communica-

tions charged double the foregoing

rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid

for in advance.

Advertisements handed in without direc-

tions as to the number of insertions, will be

put until forbid and charged accord-

ingly.

A liberal discount will be made on adver-

tisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3 in ad-

vance, or \$5 if payment be delayed till the

election.

For inserting circulars, &c., of candi-

dates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS

addressed to the Editors on business.



POETRY.

The Home of Peace.

BY ELIZA COOK

We are apt to grow a-weary

In this troubled world at times;

For even golden bells can ring

In melancholy chimes;

And let our human lot in life

Be what or where it may,

Dark shadows often rise from which

Our hearts would turn away.

Full often do we sigh to taste

Some spirit-draught of joy,

And almost envy childhood's laugh

Above its painted toy.

When some great hope breaks un-

der us,

Or loved ones prove unjust

And aroused from starry dreams,

We find

Our pillow in the dust.

Say whither shall we turn to seek

The healing balm of rest,

And whence shall come the cheer-

ful ray

To re-illumine our breast?

Oh! let us go and breathe our woe

In Nature's kindly ear,

For her soft hand will ever deign

To wipe the mourner's tear;

She knocks not though we tell our

grief

With voice all sad and faint,

And seems the fondest while we

pour

Our weak and lonely plaint.

Oh! let us take our sorrows

To the bosom of the hills

And blend our pensive murmurs

With the gurgle of the rills;

Oh! let us turn in weariness,

Towards the grassy way,

Where Skylarks teach us how to

praise,

And ringdoves how to pray

And there the melodies of Peace,

That float around the sod

Shall bring back hope and harmony

With the sweet voice of God.

POULTRY AND EGGS.—I do a small

business in raising and putting up

garden seeds, and, last fall a year

ago, as I was clearing out some red

pepper seeds in my back yard, I

threw the stocks and chaff promiscu-

ously about. I soon observed

my hens picking them up and

swallowing them with great avidi-

ty. They soon commenced laying

eggs, and they had laid none for a

month before. I fed them regu-

larly, two or three times a week,

since then, with red pepper, and

they have never yet stopped lay-

ing, summer or winter; spring or

From the Athens, Tenn., Post.

East Tennessee and Geo-

gia Railroad.

The iron upon our Road is now

laid down within two miles of the

Tennessee river. In a short time,

therefore, the whole of upper East

Tennessee will be at the command

of the Railroad, and the immense

productions of that rich and fer-

tile region will be shipped upon it

to markets in the South. Already

a considerable portion of the pro-

duce shipped upon the river is be-

ginning to find its way to the Road.

Large quantities of corn, bacon,

&c. &c., are daily wagoned from

London to Philadelphia, a distance

of six miles, for the purpose of

transportation over it. This is a

mere foretaste of what the business

will be upon its final completion.

Penetrating already, an agricultural

region of great fertility, it will,

when completed to the river, tap a

stream which drains a large terri-

tory of immense productions and

inexhaustible resources. The river

and its tributaries will bring to its

earnings the freights of twenty or

thirty large counties, swelling the

revenue of the road, in our opinion,

far beyond any thing now antici-

pated by the most sanguine of its

friends. The present large and daily

increasing freights are a sure in-

dex of what the future will devel-

ope. Of the single item of corn,

during the season just closing not

less than two hundred and fifty

thousand bushels have been ship-

ped, and that alone from three or

four counties, which counties it is

well known did not produce more

than half a crop. Add to this,

wheat, oats, bacon, live stock, dry

goods and groceries, in proportion

in quantity to the article of corn,

and something like an estimate may

be made for the future. It is safe

to say that two millions bushels of

corn will be shipped annually,

bringing a revenue to the Road up-

on that single article alone of one

hundred thousand dollars. Is not

this an earnest of a glorious future

for the business of a Road? Stock

holders who have been looking for-

ward for so long a time, may now

begin to see the end. The year

1853 will doubtless bring them a

return for their investment. It

cannot be otherwise—a road pen-

etrating a distance of eighty miles

through a fertile region, rich in the

productions of the soil, abundant

in minerals, and inexhaustible in

all those resources which make a

country great and prosperous—

must do as profitable to the stock-

holders and highly beneficial to the

country through which it runs.—

The prospects of East Tennessee

are bright and brightening—the

problem of a successful Railroad

enterprise through its valleys is

completely solved, and the patriot

and the capitalist may rejoice to-

gether that their fondest hopes are

about to be realized.

A Ratte Snake.

The New York Commercial Ad-

vertiser of the 12th inst., tells the

following thrilling tale.

Last fall a woman residing in the

vicinity of Worcester was picking

blackberries in a field near her

house, having with her, her only

child, a bright eyed little fellow of

less than a year old. The babe

sat upon the ground amusing it-

self with grasping at clumps of

yellow weed that grew within

reach, and eating berries brought

him from time to time by his moth-

er.

The latter length, intent upon

gathering the fine fruit, passed

around a rock which hid her child

from view. She was about to re-

turn to him, when hearing him

laughing and crowing in a great

glee, and thinking he must be safe

as long as he was so happy, she

remained a little longer where she

was.

Suddenly the little voice ceased,

and after another minute's delay,

the young mother stepped upon

the rock and looked over, expect-

ing to see her babe asleep; and

instead of which, he sitting per-

fectly motionless, his lips parted,

and his wide open eyes fixed with

a singular expression upon some

object which she at first was un-

able to discern.

Yet who can judge of her hor-

salvation to her child he was in-

stantly lost, in some degree restored

her powers. She glanced wildly

around for something that might

be used as a weapon but nothing

appeared, and already the ven-

omous reptile had passed over half

the space which divided him from

his victim. Another moment and

all would be lost! What could be

done?

In her hand she held a broad tin

pan, and springing from the rock,

quick as thought she covered the

snake with it, and stood upon it to

prevent its escape.

The charm was broken—the

child moved, swayed to one side,

and began to sob. At the same

time the mother recovered her

voice, and screamed for aid, retain-

ing her position until it arrived,

when the cause of her terrible

fright was dispatched.

At Concord, N. H., Mr. Pierce's

place of residence, there was a great

demonstration of joy on the receipt

of the news from Baltimore. A

meeting of the Democracy was

held at 5 o'clock, P. M., at which

Col. Benjamin Gover presided, and

speeches were made by Gen.

George, Hon. John S. Wallis, Spe-

aker of the New Hampshire House

of Representatives. Cass, Buchan-

an, and Douglass were cheered

heartily, and the sentiment of the

meeting towards Gen. Pierce was

thus expressed:—

Resolved, That the Democracy

of Concord have heard with the

highest gratification "the joyous

news of the nomination of our dis-

tinguished townsman Gen. Frank-

lin Pierce, as the Democratic can-

didate for the Presidency, a grati-

fication that can only be surpassed

by the glorious news of the tri-

umphant election to that office

which he is destined to fill with

unimpaired honor to himself, to our

State, and the whole country.

How GEN. PIERCE WAS INFORMED

OF HIS NOMINATION.—A Boston

paper, referring to the nomination

of Gen. Pierce for the Presidency,

says:—

"When the news of the nomina-

tion reached this city, Gen. Pierce

was on a visit to Mount Auburn,

with his wife. Isaac O. Barnes,

ex-United States Marshal, an old

and personal friend of Gen. Pierce,

immediately started out post haste

to communicate the pleasing intel-

ligence to him. Meeting the Gen-

eral near the bronze statue of Dow-

ditch, he said, "Frank who do you

suppose has got the nomination?"

Pierce—"Cant say—presume it is

Gen. Cass." Barnes—"No sir. It

is no other person than yourself!"

"Impossible, Col. Barnes! It can-

not be," said Pierce. "Fact, Frank,

a fact! here's a paper containing

the despatches from Baltimore."

The party then rode into town to-

gether, and Gen. Pierce received

the congratulations of his friends at

the Tremont House, during the af-

ternoon and evening."

A Clergyman's Joke.

A friend sends us the following

anecdote of Rev. Zeb. Twichell, a

Methodist clergyman in full and

regular standing, and a member of

the Vermont Conference. At one

the living. But I am going astray from my story. I went up to Philip after the minister had gone, and said: "Come, Philip, it's time for us to be getting home. You see they have all left us."

He was beginning to get sobered by the shock, and the smile on his face was exchanged for a sort of helpless expression, like that of a man led to the gallows. He yielded, because there was no reprieve to the necessity, and I took him home, and helped him to undress and go to bed; and the coat which he took off that night I don't think he ever put on afterwards.

"And what happened to Fanny?" asked Harry Moore, who was much interested in his companion's recital.

"Ah," said Collins, "that is the most melancholy part of the story. She went into a sort of melancholy derangement, and was never seen to smile after that night; and, what is still more wonderful, the color never came back to her face. Before that time she had the most lovely complexion you ever saw; but always afterwards she looked as white and cold as a marble statue." She refused to see Philip, or to have any thing more to do with him, and went nowhere excepting to church, where she was sure to be found in all kinds of weather. She would keep her eyes fixed on the minister until he had done preaching, and then get up and go home, before the congregation were dismissed. I met her once on Sunday, and spoke to her. "How do you do, Fanny?" said I. She raised her eyes, and they looked blue, then—I shall never forget it, for I had a strange fancy that they were exactly the color of Philip's wedding-coat. I don't know what put such a queer comparison in my head, but I was so possessed with the notion, that I kept staring at her till she said: "What do you look at me so steady for, Edward? I know I don't look as I used to; but it's because I always have a pain in my heart, now."

"You ought not to be walking alone then, Fanny," said I. "Let me go home with you."

"No," she replied, "I don't want you—I can't take care of myself—I'm not crazy, Edward, though I suppose you think I am; but I've got all the reason I ever had, and that was too little to do me any good when I stood most in need of it. There, go away now, for I shan't say any more."

She crossed over to the other side of the street, and walked very fast till she got out of sight. Mr. Waters visited her constantly and endeavored to direct her thoughts to religion; and he said it was his belief that the light of the Gospel had been on her mind before she died, and gave her that peace which the world can never give nor take away. It was just a year from the day that was to have been her wedding day, that we went to her funeral; and, if ever any one died of a broken heart, it's my belief that Fanny Ross did.

Collins was silent, and seemed to have finished his story; when Harry said, "You've forgotten Philip. You have not told me any thing further about him, since you took him home that night."

"True enough," answered Collins; "I had forgotten him in talking of poor Fanny. If you had ever seen her in her bloom, you would have said her equal was not to be found for beauty. But Phil never got over the disappointment and mortification of that affair; and, to keep from thinking of it, he went to the bottle. He knew that he had lost Fanny forever, and so he gave up all female society. I never saw much of a ladies' man, and I don't believe he ever saw any other girl that he would have been willing to marry. He used to skulk about the streets, and keep out of everybody's way as much as he could; only when he was about drunk. At Fanny's funeral he cried like a child; and after that he tried to do better for some time; but, as they say, 'the ruling passion is strong in death,' so with him it was strong in life. His habits became confirmed; and, though some months would pass away without his drinking to excess, he still drank enough to scatter the seeds of disease through his system. I often spoke to him about it, but he used to stop me with, 'It's too late now, Ned. I've nothing to live for; and if I did not sometimes lose my senses in liquor, I should lose them altogether, and be sent to a mad-house. You couldn't persuade me when I had every thing at stake; and what's the use of trying now?'"

"But you won't live out half your days," said I, "if you go on in this way?"

"Well, and what of that?" he answered, "I shan't be missed. An old bachelor is only in the way, and most people are willing to let them have a short life and a merry one if it's their own choice."

And so he took his own course, until about six years ago there came a tempestuous lecturer to Mapleton. It was a novelty, and everybody went to hear him. At first they were all carried away with his eloquence, and listened as though all he said was fiction—like the plays at the theatre. But after hearing him two or three times they began to realize the truth of his words, and, one after another, our towns-

men all went forward and signed the pledge, which has been the saving of many of them from ruin. Nobody thought that Phil Merton would be persuaded to do it; but he was; and it made him a changed man. He found he had broken down his constitution, and tried hard enough afterwards to build it up; for, when a man really thinks he is going to die he is apt to grow very anxious to live, and is quite willing to make up his quarrels with the world and take it as it is, provided he can renew his lease of the mortal tenement. But as Phil had so often said himself, "it was too late." He never got quite well though. He continued to be a sober man, and his long course of intemperance killed him in the end. He was only fifty-three years old when he died. My story is finished, Harry, and the hour is up also. So come, it's time for the auction."

An auction was a rare occurrence in the quiet village of Mapleton. The inhabitants seldom changed either houses or furniture, which descended from generation to generation, with but little alteration or improvement. But Philip Merton had been an old bachelor, and left no successor to his worldly goods, over which the auctioneer's hammer was then about to be raised.

Collins and Moore arrived just in time to see the exhibition of the wedding-coat, which had been set up on a bid of three dollars.

"That's it," said Collins to his companion; "a blue coat with brass buttons. I remember the fashion of it thirty years ago. Come, Harry, you're fond of antiquities, why don't you bid?"

Going, cried the auctioneer, "going at three dollars; not a quarter of its value. Who'll bid another dollar? Can't throw it away—it's disgraceful!"

"Why don't you buy it yourself, for the sake of old acquaintance?" said Harry in reply to Collins, while the cry still kept on.

"Who says four dollars?" There aint such another coat nowhere. I'll fit any man on the ground."

Collins had turned to Harry and exclaimed, "I, Harry, Moore? Why I wouldn't have Phil's wedding-coat for a gift."

"Four dollars bid," cried the auctioneer—"going at four dollars—four—four—and the hammer went half-way down and was raised again. "Blaime it! the hammer won't strike at that—look at the cloth—it's superfine—none of your homespun—going at only four—"

"You wouldn't have it! why not?" asked Harry of Collins, looking at the same time at the auctioneer, and giving him a nod.

"Five dollars—I have it," cried the seller. "Mr. Moore bids five dollars. Will nobody bid over him? See these buttons, as bright as gold, and they be gold, for aught I know—going at five dollars—going—going—gone!"

"I'm glad you bought it," said Collins; and now I'll tell you why I wouldn't have it. It was too full of old memories; and I never want to take them up again, as I have done to day. But it's different with you. You didn't see it all, as I did; and it will do you no harm to remember it. So just keep the coat for the sake of its history and the moral; and, if you ever have a friend in danger of being wrecked on the shoals of intemperance, show it to him, and tell him the story of Philip Merton."

WASHINGTON, June 26.—The House of Representatives passed the Land Bill to-day. [This bill proposes to grant public lands to all the States at the rate of one hundred and fifty thousand acres for each Senator and Representative in Congress, and to each of the organized Territories and the District of Columbia one hundred and fifty thousand acres. The States of Missouri, Alabama, Iowa, Michigan, Wisconsin, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, Arkansas, California, Illinois, and Indiana to apply their share in the construction of railroads, and the remainder of the States to expend their grants for educational purposes. All the land granted by any other act during the present session of Congress to any State to aid in the construction of any railroad therein to be deducted from the amount granted by this act to said State.]

The National Agricultural Convention has adjourned sine die. President Fillmore, on being visited by the members, made a speech and expressed a wish that the efforts of the Society may be fully successful.

THE LAW OF NEWSPAPERS.—1. All subscribers who do not give notice to the contrary, are considered as wishing to continue their subscriptions.

2. If subscribers order the discontinuance of their papers, the publishers may continue to send them until arrears are paid.

3. If subscribers neglect or refuse taking their papers from the offices to which they are sent, they are held responsible till their bills are settled and their papers ordered to be discontinued.

4. The Courts have decided that refusing to take a newspaper or periodical from the office, or removing and leaving it uncalled for, is *prima facie* evidence of intentional fraud.

THE REPUBLICAN.
TUESDAY, JULY 6, 1852.

For President,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE,
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For Vice President,
HON. W. R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.
FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.
DANIEL COLEMAN, of Limestone.
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
1. F. S. LYON, of Marengo.
2. J. J. SEIBELS, of Montgomery.
3. C. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. C. C. CLAY, jr., of Madison.
7. JAS. F. DOWDELL, of Chambers.

WE are authorized to announce
G. B. DOUTHITT, Esq., as a Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court of Benton county.

Death of Henry Clay.
"No dull oblivion
Shall bar his name from out the temple,
Where the dead are honored by the nations."
This distinguished man died on the 27th ult. at half past eleven A. M., in the 76th year of his age. This event has been long looked for, and yet, when his death was announced, sorrow spread its mantle over many a heart in this great Republic.

He was the embodiment of the principles of one of the great parties of this country. He was idolized by his friends; and by his matchless eloquence and exalted intellect, commanded the admiration of the whole world.

His acts, like those of Calhoun and other great spirits that went before him, are intimately associated with some of the most brilliant passages of our country's history; and so long as that history is preserved, its pages will glow with his name, made immortal by his greatness.

Out of their Own Mouths shall they be Condemned.
The arrival of every mail from North, East, South, or West brings us incontestable evidence of defeat in the whig ranks, produced by the late nomination of Gen. Scott for the presidency.

While our whig friends will continue to furnish such as the reader will find below, it will hardly be necessary for democrats to say that the nomination is unworthy the party and that the nominee is not fit to be made President of this great Republic.

The lukewarmness with which the nomination has been received is unparalleled in the history of parties. Every effort to get up any thing like a demonstration—except among free-soilers and abolitionists—has been a miserable abortion. It is true, that many, perhaps, a majority of the whigs throughout the country, will be willing to swallow Scott, Seward & Co., with all their heresies in order to preserve the nationality of the party, but there are many who have already spoken and who will continue to speak, repudiating the party so long as such men are thrust forward as the exponents of their principles or as candidates for their suffrages.

But let us see what whig papers say of this pure and great man, who refused to wear a crown. When Jesse Hooper, of the *Chambers Tribune*, (whig) heard the news, he put forth the following which shows very clearly what will be done for the party in Chambers:

"We shall not support Gen. Scott. He has been thrust upon the South by a set of men who are at heart his enemies. He has not the confidence of any portion of the Whig party here; and he holds no held opinions, which the South cannot safely assent to."

The *Glascon Reveille*, Ky., a whig paper, speaks thus of the Gen's fitness:

"General Scott is no more fit for the Presidency than a respectable felon is for a place in Heaven. We demand to know what he has said or written that stamps him as a statesman? We want proofs, not assertions."

The *Shelby News*, a whig paper in the same State, says:

"A more perfect acquaintance with General Scott's history has satisfied us that he is not qualified for the presidency; that whilst he is a great military tactician and a successful General, he is not competent, as a civilian, to preside over the government of this republic; and that the whigs would act indiscreetly, if not unjustly, to put him forward."

The Boston Courier speaking of the effect produced by the nomination upon the party of that city, gives the following which is quite significant:

"It felt like a funeral pall upon their spirits. From the immense crowd of citizens assembled in State street, a few faint and hardly audible cheers went up as the intelligence was proclaimed. We understand these proceeded chiefly from individuals of the free-soil party."

The New York Courier and Enquirer, after speaking of the immeasurable superiority of Daniel Webster compared with Winfield Scott, says:

"But the nomination is made; the act is perpetrated beyond remedy; the rejection of Daniel Webster is as irretrievable as a decree of Allecto or either of the other three Furies. The mass of the whigs in this city have received the intelligence with sullen indignation. On every side have we heard determinations expressed not to support the Baltimore nominee. Communications have been sent to us urging the nomination of Mr. Webster as an independent candidate. But, gentlemen, there is no alternative. We honor your motives; we share the bitterness of your disappointment; and yet we must submit. Our motto is 'principles, and not men,' and we will abide by it. We were whigs before Webster was our candidate, and though he ceases to be such, whigs we must remain. If our party is doomed to defeat in consequence of yesterday's doings, let defeat come, but not through us or by us. As heretofore, so hereafter, let us so bear ourselves that if the whig party must fall we shall be innocent."

The New York Day Book, a strong whig paper, "faces the music" in the following bold manner:

"THE WHIG NOMINATION.—The nomination of General Scott falls like a wet blanket upon the whigs of this city. Among all that we met yesterday and heard speak of the nomination—and they were hundreds—we heard but one solitary whig who did not declare openly that he would not vote for General Scott—and that one was an abolitionist and a believer in spirit rappings. The whigs of this city are disappointed, chagrined, and mortified beyond expression, and they can vent their feelings only in execrating the means that brought about so contemptible a nomination."

"That the whigs should repudiate such an administration—that it should throw overboard such a man as Daniel Webster, after all that he has done for it, and take up such a conceited, ill-tempered, and foolish creature as General Winfield Scott—is past all comprehension—and must be mortifying in the extreme to every sensible man of the party. It shows what it is composed of, and how contemptible and utterly worthless it is in every respect. It has repudiated Henry Clay, Daniel Webster, John J. Crittenden, and Millard Fillmore, for such men as Winfield Scott, William H. Seward, John M. Botts, and James C. Jones."

"Who wants anything to do with such a party? Who will be long to it? Who will support it, and go with it? Who? Why, the Bloomers, the anti-enters, the Mormons, the Fourierites, the socialists, the spirit-rappers, the abolitionists, and the advocates of woman's rights—the Finkies, the Joe Smiths, and the Loyd Garrisons. The whigs—bahl! who will say he is a whig now? Not we, surely. We would as soon support Greeley or Abby Kelly Folsom as Winfield Scott, Wm. H. Seward, and Sim Draper. The southern whigs may take them and hug them to their bosoms, if they chose; but the Yorkers never will. Perhaps Scott, with his abolition supporters here, and John M. Clayton, John M. Botts, Governor Jones, and the Hon. Leslie Combs in the South, may carry Kentucky Tennessee, and Maryland; but we can tell them that they will carry but one northern State. They will get Vermont, and nothing else. Mark what we say: General Scott will carry but one State north of mason and Dixon's line, and that will be Vermont, the only State that has nullified the fugitive-slave law."

Read the very able and interesting speech of Mr. Gentry, of Tennessee, in which he will find what a conscientious whig, who is a host within himself, thinks of Gen. Scott and his abolition allies. He declares himself for Pierce and King rather than for Scott; and if we mistake not there are many whigs in this locality who will do likewise.

Alabama Code.
The new Code of Alabama will be ready for distribution about the 10th inst. Persons desirous of purchasing the work, can do so by personal application, or by letter, enclosing the amount, \$2 to Wm. Garrett, Secy of State. The expense of sending by stage or mail must be paid by the purchaser.

A good deal of matter prepared for this paper has been necessarily crowded out on account of the length of some of the pieces given.

The attention of persons interested in freighting cotton, produce and merchandise to or from Savannah, Ga., is called to the advertisement of the line of four splendid steamers, now in fine condition, and kept constantly running, by the Steam Boat Company of Georgia, between Augusta and Savannah.

Mr. Gentry on Scott and Seward.
The distrust of the southern people cannot now be overcome, and when it is seen that he can get no Southern States, no Northern supporter of his will have the slightest confidence in his success; and he is indeed a tyro in politics, who does not understand that such a belief as that would deprive his supporters of that zeal and energy which is necessary to success, even in those States at the North, where under a different state of things, he might reasonably hope for success. Sir, I do not claim to be a prophet, but I predict with entire confidence, that as soon as his Northern supporters see that he can carry no Southern State, and they cannot hope for co-operation in that part of the Union, they will appeal to the anti-slavery sentiment common to the people of the North, and give a sectional shape to the Presidential canvass. They will throw him into such a canvass as that, and the cry will be a repeal of the fugitive slave law, and the support of Gen. Scott as the representative of that idea. Whatever may be his individual sentiments and purposes, that will be the direction of the canvass. Already we see that the editor of the N. Y. Tribune heralds to his readers the nomination of Gen. Pierce, by the democratic convention, as follows:

"The Union does not contain a bitterer or a more proscriptive proslavery, humbler than 'Franklin Pierce.' For years he has been foremost in stifling every aspiration for freedom among the 'democracy' of New Hampshire. He insisted that John P. Hale should be ostracised and crushed because he refused to vote for the annexation of Texas without a stipulation that some part of its immense unsettled territory should be secured for free-soil. The Post more recently sent this same Frank Pierce to deprive John Atwood of his nomination for Governor, and drive him out of the party for nothing else than expressing a repugnance to the fugitive slave law. In all New England, slavery and slave catching have had no more unscrupulous thick and thin servitor than this same Frank Pierce."

Honor to General Pierce, if the Tribune fully states his position, as I believe it does. Now, with what face can a Southern man go before a Southern audience to oppose the election of Gen. Pierce to the Presidency of the United States, if he shall be opposed by any man who does stand as unequivocally upon the same ground denounced by Mr. Greeley in the Tribune, and described in the article from which I have read. Why, sir, you may talk about Bridgewater, and Lanly's Lane, and Vera Cruz, and Cerro Gordo, and all these battles in vain. You will get nothing but a bitter laugh of scorn and derision from the Southern people when you stand up before them and try to reconcile them to such a state of facts with such miserable humbuggery as that. They will despise you, laugh at you and spurn you. You will fail as badly as Kossuth did in his Southern campaign. The people of the South cannot thus be humbugged.

I believe, for those and other reasons, which I will endeavor to state, if my time allows me, that the nomination of Gen. Scott, now, under existing circumstances, whatever resolutions may be passed by the convention, whatever letter he may write, will result either in the immediate disruption of the whig party, or in its final abolitionization. I believe he cannot get the vote of a single Southern State. He will be nominated, if nominated at all by a sectional vote, and indeed all the representatives of the South shall be true to the trust confided to them; and he who fails to represent Southern sentiment and Southern feelings in that convention upon those high issues, let him look to it—let him look to it! If he has position, hope or prospects at home—where than at home, let him look well to it. He who betrays the trust confided by any portion of the Southern people, in that convention, and, under existing circumstances, acquiesces in, or gives his consent to the nomination of Gen. Scott, if I am not very much mistaken, will be branded with a brand of infamy that will dishonor him through his life, and be a reproach to his children when he is in his grave.

But the abolitionizing of the whig party will not be the only evil result accomplished by the nomination of Gen. Scott at Baltimore. It will place William H. Seward in the same relation to the whig party of the Union that he now occupies in reference to the whig party of New York, and the great States adjoining thereto, and

indeed, to the whole whig party of the North—a most influential and controlling position. Many men, I know, are acting under his influence, and guided by the engines which he controls, who do not know whence comes the power that moves them. He has reached a position of power and influence at the North that gives him an almost absolute control over the Northern whig organization. He is the focus at which concentrate all the hopes of that class of mercenary politicians, who act in politics only with a view to personal and pecuniary advantages. He has for years controlled the patronage of the great Empire State of New York—vast in amount, and has occupied a position that enabled him to a very great extent, to control the patronage of the federal government here, in reference to citizens of New York. He is looked to as probable President of the United States at some future day, by his partisans, and that fact gives him all the power incident to such a position. He can concentrate, wield, and command a greater number of energetic men, to accomplish any object which he desires, than the President of the United States, with all the patronage which he disposes. That is his position. Such is his power and influence.

Now, sir, if I had time I would refer to some more striking proofs of his (Mr. Seward's) objects and purposes. His speech at Cleveland during the last Presidential canvass, when he was seeking to make the constituents of the honorable members over the way [Mr. Giddings] believe that they ought to sustain the whig ticket, is one, if you want to understand the ends he aims at.

But if you want further light upon the subject, look to the fact that when a slave was rescued by a mob at Syracuse, and when a motley crowd of men, women and children, white and black, were arrested for resisting legal authorities, he went into court, and volunteered to become their bail. He invited them to his house a duet of them to his elegant hospitalities. What does all this mean? Is it not to encourage rebellion, insurrection, and resistance to law? Is it not to deny that the Constitution can impose any obligation to execute the fugitive slave law? Is it not to deny the constitutional validity of that law? Is it not a hypocritical claim that there is a higher law which absolves him from that oath of allegiance which he has taken to his country, and which binds him to maintain the Constitution of his country? Yet this is the doctrine he teaches, and this man, with that powerful political organization which he controls, is to be our leader—is he? Under his auspices Gen. Scott becomes a candidate for the Presidency; and if Gen. Scott is nominated at Baltimore, he will owe his nomination to William H. Seward; and therefore, Gen. Scott's nomination cannot under any circumstances, nationalize the whig party. As soon as the compromise measures passed, all the papers under Mr. Seward's control raised up the name of Gen. Scott at their mast head as their candidate for the Presidency. Conventions were called at the earliest possible time in New York, Pennsylvania, and Ohio, which formally nominated him for the Presidency. But no resolutions passed those conventions recognizing the series of measures to which I have referred as a compromise, to be adhered to and executed by the North and by the South.

But Gen. Scott is said to be really in favor of these measures. All the worse for him if that be true. When Webster's voice was heard reverberating through the land in such tones as no man ever uttered, imploring and urging and convincing the people that there were obligations imposed upon them by the Constitution, which required them to stand by these compromise measures, and to execute the fugitive slave law; and when Fillmore, with all his influence as President of the United States, was endeavoring to persuade the people of the North to settle these questions upon some great national basis, Seward seized upon General Scott, and wielding him as a warrior wields his battle axe, he clove into the dust Fillmore and Webster, and all the patriotic men of the North who stood with them upon this patriotic ground. General Scott was all the while profoundly silent on the subject. If he was in favor of these measures when this mighty struggle was being made before the tribunal of public opinion, the result of which involved the best interest of the republic, present and prospective, why did he not come up and give to Webster and Fillmore the influence of his mighty name and aid them in harmonizing the country and bringing Northern men to a sound position upon this question? Why did he not do it? It can only be accounted for by ascribing to him that sort of ambition which made the angels fall from Heaven. He wanted the Presidency; and in his extreme desire to be President he forgot the higher and nobler duty he owed to his country. That is the whole of it. No man

is so glorious in his country, when he aspires to the first place in the republic, as to make it sacrilege to speak freely of his position and of the tendencies—political tendencies—likely to result from his success. We have a right to speak freely. I claim that right and no man shall make me afraid.

Now, sir, I have read in some old books which described the usages and customs in the barbarous and dark ages of the world, that when some unfortunate subject incurred the displeasure of his lord, the order was promptly given to behead him, and to stick his head upon a staff, and carry it through the streets. On such occasions all loyal subjects were required to fall into the train, to testify to the justice and power of their sovereign who had exterminated his enemy by shouts and huzzas. Now, Gen. Scott is nominated at Baltimore, what a triumph for Seward! What a shout of exultation will burst from his lips, and from the lips of all his faithful and hopeful followers! Some willing mercenaries will be ready, figuratively speaking, to raise aloft upon their staffs the heads of Webster and Fillmore, and all Northern Union loving whigs who have stood by them, and bear them through the streets amid the shouts and huzzas of their victorious enemies; and we shall have a grand jubilation, exulting glorification, to celebrate the occasion.—As a loyal whig who has never proved unfaithful to my party, myself and my southern whig friends will be required to all amicably into line and constitute the rear guard of Mr. Seward's column, and give him our voices to swell the jubilation exultation. Well, perhaps I may try.—[Laughter.] But my opinion is, that my utmost efforts to shout will resolve itself into a groan of despair. I cannot do it. I will not.—Put that down in your note book. "Well, what will you do?" [Join the Democratic party?] [Laughter.] I do not think I shall. I do not know what I shall do. But I know I will do what I believe to be my duty. My present impression is that I shall deem it more consistent with my pride of character, to stand aloof from the contest. But if I thought one man's vote or one man's influence were necessary to cast the vote of Tennessee for Pierce and King, my voice and my vote should be given to them unhesitatingly. And any gentleman who dreams that any Southern State will cast its vote for Gen. Scott in the next Presidential election, dreams, in my opinion, a dream that will never be realized.

But I suppose for this I am to be a proscribed and denounced character—an ex-communicated whig—well, gentlemen, I defy you all. [Laughter.] I only insist that no man shall denounce me until he can show a better whig character in the past than I can. Observe this condition, and I am willing for you to say what you please. I acknowledge, to a proper extent, the allegiance higher than any that party can impose. I should consider myself a traitor recreant to all the interests of those who have honored me with their confidence in sending me here, if I would for a moment co-operate in producing such results as I have described. What am I to do? Why I am very much troubled about it. It is a painful idea to contemplate. It is exceedingly painful for a man who stands as I stand, and who has stood as I have stood, to be separated from his party, and to be brought into antagonism with those with whom he has been associated; and therefore, I have been reciting to my early reading of poetry to find some consolation, and I have determined to adopt the advice which Cato gave to his son:

"My son, thou art distressed
Thy life engaged in a corrupted State,
Threatning with vice and faction; now thou
seest me
Spent, overpowered, despairing success!
Let me advise thee to retreat betimes
To thy paternal seat, the Sabine field,
Where the great Censor told his own
land's
And all our frugal ancestors were blest.
In humble virtues, and a rural life,
Three live retired, free for the peace of
Heaven.
Content thyself in being obscurely good
When vice prevails, and impious men bear
away.
The post of honor is a private station."

If I cannot go any where else, I will go home. [Laughter.] In a sequestered valley in the State of Tennessee, there is a smiling farm with bubbling fountains, covered with rich pasturage, and fat flocks, and all that is needful for the occupier and enjoyment of a man of uncorrupted taste. I will go there and await my time for a better day.

Mr. Chairman, we must nationalize ourselves. It is a cowardice to shrink from these duties of the hour. If our fathers had been as cowardly as those men who say they see the right, and yet dare not do it, had freedom been won?—Never. ~~They~~ still been vassals to England. If we—their sons—cannot act up to the example they set us, the glorious inheritance they bequeathed to us will be lost forever. I invoke you to arouse to a correct appreciation of impending dangers, and to awake to the obligations which you owe to your country, and which it is a disgrace to any man who claims the character of a patriot, not to disgr-

Let me advise thee to retreat betimes
To thy paternal seat, the Sabine field,
Where the great Censor told his own
land's
And all our frugal ancestors were blest.
In humble virtues, and a rural life,
Three live retired, free for the peace of
Heaven.
Content thyself in being obscurely good
When vice prevails, and impious men bear
away.
The post of honor is a private station."

If I cannot go any where else, I will go home. [Laughter.] In a sequestered valley in the State of Tennessee, there is a smiling farm with bubbling fountains, covered with rich pasturage, and fat flocks, and all that is needful for the occupier and enjoyment of a man of uncorrupted taste. I will go there and await my time for a better day.

Mr. Chairman, we must nationalize ourselves. It is a cowardice to shrink from these duties of the hour. If our fathers had been as cowardly as those men who say they see the right, and yet dare not do it, had freedom been won?—Never. ~~They~~ still been vassals to England. If we—their sons—cannot act up to the example they set us, the glorious inheritance they bequeathed to us will be lost forever. I invoke you to arouse to a correct appreciation of impending dangers, and to awake to the obligations which you owe to your country, and which it is a disgrace to any man who claims the character of a patriot, not to disgr-

LAW NOTICES

Whitely & Ellis,
HAYES associated themselves in
the Practice of the Law
Office Row, No. 5, Jacksonville,
Alabama.

Turnley & Davis,
Attorneys at Law,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all
business committed to their
charge in the Counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Tal-
ladesa and Randolph.

A. D. R. E. S.
M. J. TURNLEY, Cedar Bluff, Ala.
W. P. DAVIS, Jacksonville Ala.
March 5, 1851.

James A. McCampbell,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA.
Office, east room over Hudson's Store.
February 25,

W. B. MARTIN,
DESIREs no political office. He
intends devoting his entire time
and energy to THE PRACTICE
OF THE LAW, in the counties of
St. Clair, Marshall, DeKalb, Cher-
okee, Benton and Talladesa, also
in the Supreme Court of the State.
Office No. 8, Office Row.
May 6, 1851. 1y

E. F. PORTER, W. J. HARLTON,
PORTER & HARLTON,
Attorneys at Law,
WILL practice in the Counties of
DeKalb, Cherokee, St. Clair, Mar-
shall, Benton, Jackson and Madison,
and in the Supreme Court of Alabama.
They will promptly attend to any busi-
ness assigned to their professional man-
agement.
Office at Lebanon, DeKalb County,
Alabama.
April 6, 1852.

Martin & Forney,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
JACKSONVILLE, ALA.
WILL practice in all the courts
in the counties of Benton,
Cherokee, DeKalb, St. Clair, Ran-
dolph and Talladesa, and in the
Supreme Court of the State.
Office, formerly occupied by
Walker & Martin.
JAS. A. MARTIN, January 1, '52.
WM. H. FORNEY. 1y

Walden & McSpadden,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL practice in the several
Courts of Cherokee, Benton,
St. Clair, DeKalb, Marshall and
Jackson.
Office at Centre, Cherokee Co.,
Ala. January 13, 1852.

J. I. THOMASON, R. W. COBB,
THOMASON & COBB,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
AND
Solicitors in Chancery,
WILL attend promptly to all
business entrusted to their care
in the counties of Jefferson, Blount,
Marshall, De Kalb, Cherokee and
St. Clair, and in the Supreme Court
of the State.
Asuville, Ala., April, '51.

Girard Hewitt,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
ASUVILLE, ST. CLAIR COUNTY, ALA.
WILL attend the Courts of St.
Clair, Jefferson, DeKalb, Mar-
shall, Cherokee and Benton.
April 13, 1851. 1y

B. T. POPE,
Attorney at Law,
ASUVILLE, ALABAMA.
WILL hereafter attend the Cir-
cuit Courts of Benton, Chero-
kee, Jackson and Marshall, and as
heretofore, the Circuit and Chancery
courts of St. Clair, Blount and
DeKalb counties, and the Supreme
Court of the State.
Oct. 21, 1851. 1y

J. R. G. DANNEY,
Attorney at Law,
AND
Solicitor in Chancery,
HAYES resigned his office,
tenders his services in the
practice of the Law, in the Counties
of Randolph, Chambers, Talladesa
and Benton.
Office west from the court house,
Wedowee Ala.
Feb. 10, 1852. 6m

JACKSONVILLE HOTEL.
THE undersigned having
taken the Tavern recently
occupied by A. Cantrell,
on the south-east corner of the pub-
lic square in Jacksonville, respect-
fully informs the public generally,
that he is prepared for the accom-
modation of regular boarders and
transient customers. It is his pur-
pose, that his table shall at all times
be supplied with the best that the
country affords. His stables shall
also, have an abundant supply of
providence, and be provided with
prompt and attentive ostlers. No
effort or expense shall be spared
on his part for the comfort and con-
venience of his customers, and to
render his house worthy of exten-
sive patronage.
C. SUBLETT.
Oct. 14, 1851.

PARRELLS celebrated Arabian and
Loudens Cherokee Liniment, for
sprains, bruises, &c., of both Man and
Horse, also Haws and Hays Liniment
&c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.

ROME DIRECTORY.

NOTICE, And Look to Your Interest.

I WOULD respect-
fully call the attention
of the public and my old customers
to the fact: That having sold out my
interest in the Mercantile business in
Rome, I take this opportunity of re-
turning my thanks to them for their
patronage, heretofore extended to me.
I shall continue my WAREHOUSE
and COMMISSION BUSINESS at the
old stand, and will give my attention
to the same. I flatter myself, that from
the experience I have in the Cotton
trade I can make it greatly to the inter-
est of the farming community to send
their produce to me, as I am so situated
as to be fully posted in the prices.

I am also engaged in a regular
Carriage Repository Business,
and will, at all times, have a large
stock on hand, consisting of CARRIAGES,
ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, &c., of the best
materials and latest styles, and have
no fears in making the assertion, that
I can sell them on such terms as will
enable me to compete with any estab-
lishment of the kind in the southern
country. My jobs are all complete,
with harness and other fixtures, and
will have them coming in on regular
rotation. I will only say, call and ex-
amine for yourselves, and I have no
fears of the result. I will warrant in
every instance where ordinary care is
given. There is no humbug in this
matter, and to all wanting, I will say
don't stand back for I am ready to sur-
prise you, at the extremely low prices of
these articles. WM. JOHNSON.
May 25, 1852—1y.

OWEN & FARELL,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PAINTS
OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c.
Opposite the Post Office, Broad St.
ROME, GEORGIA.
May 25, 1852—1y.

ROBERT BATTEY,
DRUGGIST, ROME, GA.
TENDERS his acknowledgements
for the very liberal share of pub-
lic patronage heretofore extended
to him. He still keeps a full as-
sortment of MEDICINES of the choic-
est quality, which he offers on very
accommodating terms at his old stand
under the *Choice Hotel*.
May 25, 1852—1y.

HARDWARE STORE,
ROME, GEORGIA.
ROBERT T. McCAY has just re-
ceived from New York and Phila-
delphia a large and splendid assort-
ment of all kinds of HARDWARE, which
is offered to the public at such rates as
will give universal satisfaction; I
stock embraces every thing in the Har-
dware line, consisting in part of IRON
of all kinds, BLACKSMITH TOOLS, CAR-
PENTERS, MASONS, and FARMING IMPLE-
MENTS IN GENERAL.

A complete and splendid stock of all
kinds of CARRIAGE TRIMMINGS,
Axes, Springs, Shafts, Patent leather,
Enamelled do., Stirrups, Dogs, Pitman
Iron, every variety of Steel, Mill
Saws, X Cut do., and the largest and
best assortment of SHOT GUNS, RI-
FLES and PISTOLS ever brought to
this country.

Counter and Platform Scales of all
kinds, Black Tin Ware, a most beauti-
ful article consisting of Dish Covers,
Urns, Galleys and Mellow Moulds,
Steak Dishes, &c., also all kinds of
Japanned Tin Ware. Together with
a large lot of Knives and Forks from
50 cts. to \$25 per set, all kinds and
descriptions of Pocket Knives, Razors,
Files, Augers, &c. Embracing every
thing usually found in an extensive
Hardware Store.

Also, Farmers Tools of all kinds—
Saw Cutters, the most complete ar-
cle ever made—impossible to get out of
order, and cuts like a charm.

Merchants and others buying to sell
again will find it to their interest to
give me a call. Planters and others
are particularly requested to call and
examine my Goods before purchasing
elsewhere. Being exclusively engaged
in Hardware, and buying my goods
direct from the Importers and Manu-
facturers, I flatter myself none will go
away dissatisfied. R. T. McCAY.
JOHN P. SHIPLEY.
May 25, 1852—1y.

JOHN R. STANFORD, ALE T. G. FITZGER,
Stanford & Pinner,
ROME, GEORGIA.
THE subscribers have opened a large
Stock of

NEW GOODS,
In the new two-story brick house opposite
the Hilburn House, suitable for Plan-
ters and Farmers, selected in Char-
leston and New York, and will keep
constantly on hand, at wholesale and retail,
DRY GOODS, HARDWARE and
CUTLERY, BOOTS and SHOES,
Domestics, Cotton yams, Saddles, Brid-
les, Horse Collars, Halters, Bagging,
Rope, Twine, Bed Cords, Well Ropes
and Plow lines.

Sugar, Coffee, Tea, Molasses, Syrup,
Iron, and Steel of all descriptions, Salt,
Biscuit Crackers, and other Family
Groceries; N. E. Rum, Gin, Mosong-
hela, Rye and Corn Whiskey, Cognac
& Brandy; Madeira, Tennessee Mello-
gins, Port and Champagne Wines, to-
gether with other superior old Wines,
Brandy and Whiskey.

They have also made arrangements
to order from the North for Planters, all
kinds of improved
Plows, Harrows, Cultivators,
Straw Cutters, Scythes, Sickles, Shov-
els, Chains, Manure and Hay Forks,
Rakes, and all other kinds of Agricul-
tural Implements, of the most approved
and latest inventions.

They hope for a liberal patronage,
and will devote their best attention to
give satisfaction to their customers.
May 25, 1852—1y.

Alexander & Trammell,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
ROME, GEORGIA.

ROME DRUG STORE.

In the House formerly
occupied by Stevenson and
Duncan.

WE are now receiving and opening
direct from the Importers, a large and
well selected stock of

DRUGS,
of the purest character, all of which we
will warrant and propose to sell on the
most accommodating terms at whole-
sale and retail. We would call the
special attention of Physicians of Cher-
okee, Georgia, and Alabama, as we
think we can furnish as good articles
and on as good terms as any where
this side of Charleston. Our assort-
ment, very fine, consisting of the fol-
lowing articles:

Alcohol, Antimonials, Mercurials,
Acids, Crocus, Calomel, Eng. and
Am. Opium, Morphine, Sulph. Quin-
ine, Iodine, Potash, Nitrate, Silver,
Phos. Calx, Precip. Chloroform.

Alcoholic extracts, a full variety—
and a general assortment of the latest
and most approved medicines and che-
micals. Surgical instruments, Dental
files and sockets, gold and tin foil,
ointments, oils, dye stuffs, varnishes, put-
ty, sash glass of every size, perfumery
of the finest quality, brushes of every
style, spices, essential oils, fancy soaps,
sperm and adamantine candles, sperm
and Lin oil, burning fluid, corn and
pearl starch, Physicians' office furni-
ture, stationary fine variety, fine chew-
ing tobacco, extra fine segars, maco-
bony, Scotch and rapeseed snuff, fine French
chocolate, garden seed of every variety,
Burning Fluid and Camphine, and a
fine selection of brandy and choice
medicinal wines. Also, a good assort-
ment of Thompsonian, medicines, and
all the most approved and popular pa-
tient medicines a variety of fancy arti-
cles and all other articles to be found
in the Druggist line.

Dr. S. B. PEARCE & CO.
May 25, 1852

Women Rule the World!
To all the people of Chero-
kee, Ala., GEORGIA: Like
all good men and true, we are per-
suaded that you want to please your wives,
then call at our

**New and Fashionable COACH
Manufactory,**
Opposite the Railroad Depot, in the city
of ROME, and take home one of our
beautiful Buggies, Rockaways, or Car-
riages as the case may be, and you will
have the best prices, the sweetest looking
girls, and HAPPIEST HOMES in all Chris-
tendom. Will you try it? Repairing
of every description done at the shortest
notice, in the neatest style, with the most
durable materials, and by workmen that
can't be excelled.

WILLIAM T. PRICE & Co.
March 9, 1852.

HILBURN HOUSE,
ROME, GEORGIA.
Wm. Ketchum, (Proprietor.)
N. B. No drumming for passengers at
this House; a competent person
will be at the Cars to take charge of all
Baggage pointed out to him.

No Omnibus runs to this House, the dis-
tance being less than 100 yards. In bad
weather, a Carriage will convey our pas-
sengers to and from the Rail Road.
Rome, Ga., Nov. 20, 1851.

Jew David's Hebrew Plaster.
THE great remedy for Rheumatism,
Gout, Pain in the Side, Hip, Back, Limb,
and Joint, Sprains, Burns, Scalds, Swell-
ing Tumors, Stiff Joints, and all fixed pains
whatever.

Where this Plaster is applied skin cannot sear.
It has been beneficial in cases of weakness,
such as pain and weakness in the Stomach,
Weak Weakness, &c. No female, subject to
pain or weakness in the back or sides should
be without it. Married ladies in delicate situations,
and great relief from constantly wearing this
Plaster.

The application of the Plaster between the
shoulders has been found a certain remedy for
Coughs, colds, phthisis, and effusion of the
lungs in their primary stages. It destroys in-
flammation by perspiration.

The following commendation is from a agent
residing at Trenton, Tenn.
TRENTON, Gibson Co. Tenn., Nov. 7, '49.
Messrs. Scott & Mead—Gentlemen: The
Hebrew Plaster is becoming popular in this sec-
tion. There is a lady in my residence who says
she would not be without this Plaster for the bad
dreaded diphtheria. She was afflicted for some
time with a great deal of pain. The swelling dis-
tended up to the throat, and she was unable to
eat or drink. She was confined for a considerable
time, during which she was attended by some of our best physicians,
but they gave her no relief. She procured a box
of Hebrew Plaster, and it relieved her almost
immediately, and now she keeps a supply of it
on hand constantly. These facts you are at liberty
to use as you think proper—they are substan-
tially true.

Respectfully, yours, &c.,
JESSE J. WELLS.
Beware of Counterfeits and Base
Imitations!

Cautions.—The subscribers are the only
general agents in the Southern States for the sale
of this truly valuable Plaster; and, in order to
prevent purchasers being imposed upon, in order
to secure the genuine article, they invite particular attention
to the following marks of the genuine:

1. The genuine is put up in smooth, engine-
turned bottomed boxes, soldered in.
2. The genuine has the engraved head of Jew
David on the directions around the box, with an
accompanying record of count to E. Taylor &
Co., Rochester.

Also take Notice
That the genuine has the signature of E. TAY-
LOR on the steel plate engraved label, on the
top of each box—to imitate which, will be pro-
secuted as forgery.

The counterfeits is coarsely put up, in imitation
of the old label, and is sold by several dealers in
medicine in this city for the genuine article.
Beware of It—It is Worthless.

SCOTT & MEAD,
112 Chartres St., N. Orleans.
Only agents for the Southern States, to whom
all orders and applications for agencies must
invariably be addressed.

Sold by Hoke & Abernathy Jacksonville, Ala.,
Dickson & Green Alexandria, W. R.
J. Burnett Cedar Bluff, Young and
Haghs Gadsden, Byers & Rowan Asht-
ville, J. & L. Huey Talladesa.

BATTEY & BAC, Rome, Ga.
April 20, 1852—4m

**APPLE Vinegar, Porter, Brandy,
A. Porter and Sherry Wine, Lemon Syr-
up &c., for sale by
HENDRICK & NISBET.
March 9, 1852.**

BLANKS
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

CHARLESTON DIRECTORY.

NEW WHOLESALE Dry Goods House,

CHARLESTON, S. C.
WE have just opened at 133 Meeting
Street, a large and selected stock
of ENTIRELY NEW STAPLE and FAN-
CY GOODS, which have been pur-
chased with great care, and which we
are offering to the trade for cash, or
short paper of undoubted propriety.
As a compensation for strict terms, we
are offering goods at prices unusually low.
Buyers visiting this market are invited
to examine our stock and prices.

SHEPHERD, McCREERY & Co.
March 16, 1852—3m.

NEW SOUTHERN DRUG HOUSE
PRATT, RUFF & Co.,
Wholesale Druggists,
No. 11 Hayne St., Charleston, S. C.

WOULD call the attention of Physi-
cians and Merchants to their
extensive stock of Medicines and fancy
Goods imported expressly for the south-
ern trade. All articles sold in this es-
tablishment warranted to be as repre-
sented, or can be returned at our risk
and expense.

March 16, 1852—3m.

**Important to Planters, Merchants,
Professional Men &c.!**
GEORGE OATES'
PIANO FORTE, BOOK AND MUSIC
STORES,

234 & 236 King St., Charleston, S. C.
SOLE agent for the following Emi-
nent Piano Forte Manufacturers:
1. P. ERARD of Paris and London,
(founded 1838) to whom was a-
warded the Only Gold Prize Council
Medal at the Great Exhibition of all
Nations in London 1851, for the best Pi-
ano Forte made in the world. The
judges were the most eminent compos-
ers of all countries.

2. BACON & RAVEN, New York,
to whom was awarded the Gold Medal
at the Exhibition of the Franklin Insti-
tute, New York.

3. H. & F. HAZELTON—Grand
action Pianos, New York.

4. DUBORS & WARRESIER of
New York, who have been making for
the southern climate 38 years.

5. A. H. GALE & Co., New York,
who received the Gold Medal from the
Franklin Institute Phila.

All the new Music published in the
United States for Pianos, Guitar, Violin,
Organ, &c. Melodions from all the
celebrated makers at Factory prices—
Harp, Violin and Guitar Strings of the
first quality. Every thing sold, war-
ranted to be as represented—and all ar-
ticles offered at the lowest prices for
cash or good city acceptances.

The public are invited to call and ex-
amine before purchasing elsewhere as
they will find it greatly to their interest
to do so. Remember the numbers—
234 and 236 King St., at the bend.

GEORGE OATES.
June 1, 1852—1y.

**Travelers are invited to call at
WELCH'S FASHIONABLE FUR-
NISHING STORE FOR
GENTLEMEN,
Cor. Meeting and Market Streets,
Near the Charleston Hotel,
CHARLESTON, S. C.
SHIRTS!**

FINE LINEN and MUSLIN SHIRTS,
made in the Latest Fashion, and of
the best Materials, superior workman-
ship and DANSKIN'S CELEBRATED
PATTERN.

W. A. DANSKIN is the original inven-
tor of the system of cutting Shirts by
measurement.

DANSKIN'S PATTERN has received
the unqualified commendation of
gentlemen in all parts of the United
States, and has been pronounced per-
fect.

"The superiority of Danskin's Pat-
tern over all the imitations of it, is uni-
versally acknowledged. The yoke is
neatly fitted to the neck and shoulders
without seams, and consequently does
not chafe and annoy the wearer.

Gentlemen's Measures taken, and
Shirts made to Order at short No-
tice.

**Also, for Sale
UNDER SHIRTS and DRAWERS
of Silk, Cotton Woolen and other de-
scribable kinds.**

Shoulder Braces,
Dressing Gowns,
Russet Belts,
Suspenders,
Half Hose,
Gloves,
Cravats and ready
Hankerechiefs, hemmed
Stocks,
Canes,
Umbrellas,
Soap,
Perfumery.

A great variety of other GOODS
suitable for Gentlemen.

The prices at this Establishment
are moderate and uniform—and
the business so conducted as to secure
the custom of those who once purchase
from us. June 1, 1852—1y.

B. W. & J. P. FORCE & Co.,
WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
BOOTS and SHOES,
No. 21 Hayne Street,
BENJ. W. FORCE,
JOHN P. FORCE,
BENJ. CONLEY.
June 1, 1852—1y.

PAVILION HOTEL,
Dr. H. L. BUTTERFIELD,
Meeting St. Charleston, S. C.
June 1, 1852—1y.

NOTICE.
THANKFUL for past favor, and hop-
ing that a generous public will sus-
tain me in my effort to introduce MAN-
ufacturers in the South, I take this meth-
od to inform the public that I am making
great pronouncement equal to any in the
North if not superior, which I will sell
low for cash, or on time to punctual men,
or in exchange for Cotton—Mallory's Mill,
Benton County, Choccolco Valley.

WM. MALLORY.
March 30, 1852.

GREAT SOUTHERN and NORTHERN

U. States Mail Steamship Line.
Via CHARLESTON to NEW YORK!
Through in 50 to 60 Hours!

Days of leaving Charleston:—
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTER-
NOONS after the Arrival of the
Cars.

THE NEW and SPLENDID STAMERS
UNION, Capt. RICHARD ADAMS, 1500 Tons.
MARION, Capt. M. BERRY, 1500 Tons.
SOUTHERNER, Capt. W. FOSTER, 1500 Tons.
JAS. ADGER, Capt. J. DICKINSON, 1500 Tons.

THESE steamers
having elegant state
and every convenience on board, tables
supplied with every luxury, and the of-
ficers amiable and accomplished gen-
tlemen, who have proved themselves
good seamen from the very successful
passages the ships have already made.
Travelers by this line may expect every
possible comfort and accommodation.

Cabin passage \$25—Steage \$8.
For passage apply to the Agent at
Charleston, HENRY MISSROON.
Cor. East Bay and Adger's Wharves.
March 2, 1852—1y.

**Through Fare from Charleston
to Baltimore \$17.50, to Phil-
adelphia \$25, and to New
York \$30.**

**The great Mail Route from
Charleston, S. C.**
LEAVING the Wharf at the foot of
Laurens St. daily, AFTER THE
ARRIVAL OF THE SOUTHERN
CARS, via WILMINGTON, N. C., from
which point two daily trains are de-
parted at 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.; THE 8 O'CLOCK ONLY connect-
ing at WELDON, N. C., with the Sea-
board and Roanoke Rail Road to Nor-
folk, hence by steamers to Baltimore,
and both trains connecting at Weldon
with the lines to PETERSBURG, Rich-
mond, WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, PHIL-
ADELPHIA and NEW YORK.

The public is respectfully informed
that the steamers of these lines, are in
first rate condition, and are navigated by
well known and experienced com-
manders, and the Railroads are in fine or-
der, (the Wilmington and Weldon, as
well as the Seaboard and Roanoke
having been recently re-laid with heavy
Trails) thereby securing both safe-
ty and despatch. By these routes pas-
sengers avail themselves of the first
train may reach Baltimore in 40 hours,
Philadelphia in 45 hours, and New
York in 50 hours; and by the second
train they arrive in Baltimore in 50
hours, Philadelphia in 56 hours, and
New-York in 61 1/2 hours.

Through Tickets can alone be had
from E. WINSLOW,
Agent of the Wilmington and Raleigh
Railroad Company, at the office of the
Company, foot of Laurens St., Char-
leston, S. C., to whom please apply.

March 30, 1852.

**NEW YORK & SAVANNAH
Steam-Ship Line,**
WEEKLY.
The new and splendid Steam-Ships
Florida,
—AND—
Alabama, CAPT. LUDLOW.
Belonging to the
New York and Savannah Steam
Navigation Company.

On and after the 11th January,
will leave Savannah and New
York every Saturday until further
notice. These ships are of 1,300
tons register, and unsurpassed in
comfort, safety and speed. Cabin
passage, \$25—payable in advance.

PADELFORD, RAY & CO.,
SAVANNAH.
S. L. MITCHELL,
194 Front Street, Agent N. Y.
Savannah, Ga. Oct. 17, '51. 1y

McDaniels, Mitchell & Hulsey,
WAREHOUSE and COMMISSION
MERCHANTS,
ATLANTA, GA.

Ware-House conveniently situ-
ated on Hunter St. Strictly Fire-
Proof and abundantly commodious.

—ALSO—
Wholesale and Retail Dealers
in Dry Goods, Groceries, and the
various necessary articles. Desire
to return thanks for liberal patron-
age heretofore, and will trust a con-
tinuance.

R. O. MCDANIEL, A. W. MITCHELL,
P. E. MCDANIEL, E. J. HULSEY.
May 25, 1852—1y.

WASHINGTON HALL,
ATLANTA, GEORGIA.
BEING situated almost equi-distant
from the Macon and Western,
Western and Atlantic and Georgia Rail
Road Depots, this House will be found
both a convenient and comfortable a
home for Travelers, while enjoining at
this point: Meals will be served on
the arrival of the several Passenger Trains,
and every attention paid to the wants
and comfort of Visitors.

JAMES LOYD, Proprietor.
June 1, 1852—1y

EDUCATION.
MRS. WILKIE, takes pleasure
in announcing to the citizens
of Jacksonville and vicinity, that
she will open her school on Monday
12th July next, assisted by Dr.
WM. GLENZ.

Rates of Tuition:
Orthography, Reading, Writing and
first lessons in Arithmetic \$5 00
Grammar, Geography, Arithmetic and
History per session of five months, \$8 00
Drawing and Painting, \$10 00
Mrs. Wilkie will also give les-
sons in French, and promises, with
strict attention on the part of the
pupils to enable them to converse
in French by the end of the first
session.

Patrons and friends of the school
are requested to come every Friday
afternoon to witness the exercises
of the pupils. No deduction only
in case of sickness.
June 22, 1852.

AUGUSTA DIRECTORY.

PIANO FORTES.

THE SUBSCRIBER would
respectfully call the attention
of their friends and the public, to their
assortment of Rosewood and Mahogany
PIANO FORTES, from the well known
and justly celebrated Manufactories of
Bacon &

THE REPUBLICAN.

TUESDAY, JULY 27, 1852.

For President,
GEN. FRANKLIN PIERCE.
OF NEW HAMPSHIRE.

For Vice President,
HON. W. R. KING,
OF ALABAMA.

The Democratic Electoral Ticket for Alabama.

FOR THE STATE AT LARGE.
JOHN A. WINSTON, of Sumter.
JAMES SAUNDERS, of Lawrence.
CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS.
1. J. L. LYON, of Marengo.
2. J. J. SEIBEL, of Montgomery.
3. G. W. LEE, of Perry.
4. LEWIS M. STONE, of Pickens.
5. JAS. ARMSTRONG, of Lawrence.
6. C. C. CLAY, of Madison.
7. JAS. F. DOWELL, of Chambers.

We are authorized to announce
G. B. DOUTHITT, Esq., as a
Candidate for Clerk of the Circuit Court
of Benton county.

State University.

The Tuscaloosa Monitor of the 17th inst. contains a very interesting account of the commencement of the exercises of our State University, from which we learn that nineteen young men were graduated, all of whom we presume, bore themselves as "gentlemen and scholars."

The degree of M. A. was conferred upon ten gentlemen, Alumni of the University; and also upon Rev. W. Johnson, of Tuscaloosa, Rev. W. H. Milburn, of Mobile, and John N. Malone, of Athens, Limestone co.

The honorary degree of Doctor of Laws was conferred on Prof. Simon Greenleaf, the Hon. James K. Paulding and J. McPherson Berrian. Rev. John L. Kirkpatrick received the honorary degree of Doctor of Divinity.

We are gratified to learn that this honorable Institution is moving steadily onward in its usual career. Its faculty is unsurpassed by any in the South, and there is no valid reason why such an Institution should not be duly appreciated and patronized accordingly, by the people of our State.

On Monday of the same week the "Alabama Historical Society" held its Annual session. After the regular order of business had been attended to, Prof. Thomey, presented some sea-shells with an account of natural history &c.; and also a strand of beads made of shells, taken from a human skeleton, found in one of the Indian mounds, in Tuscaloosa County.

A letter was also read from Judge Bowie, relative to a Spanish dollar, bearing the date of 1519, found in a mound in this (Benton) County, which the Judge supposed indicated a point in "De Soto's route."

Mr. A. S. Nicolson delivered the annual address, which the Monitor says was an able vindication of Southern Slavery.

VACANCY FILLED.—The vacancy in the U. S. Senate, occasioned by the death of Henry Clay, is to be filled by the Hon. David Merriweather appointed by Gov. Powell.

The last Rome papers publish a call for a meeting of the citizens of that city, to take into consideration the propriety of authorizing the city Council to subscribe for stock in the contemplated Rail Road from Rome to Jacksonville.

The time for the meeting has passed, and although we have heard nothing of its action in the premises, yet we feel confident that the citizens of this thriving little city, will do their duty and do it nobly. If our own people will only act with Georgian vigor the road will soon be built.

JAMES E. SAUNDERS.—The Democratic Electors for this State have, with great unanimity, chosen this gentleman to fill the place of Daniel Coleman, who resigned sometime since on account of domestic afflictions. The ticket is now complete, and if the enemy's forces can anywhere be found, the war will soon begin.

The addresses which accompanied the article "Spectator" have been left out by the inadvertence of the types. We wish our friends of Silver Run success in their school; and hope the failure to publish the addresses will be excused.

STATE CONVENTION.—We have heretofore from time to time, deferred calling attention to this important subject; and have now only room to recapitulate very briefly, some few of the many provisions of the Constitution, which are said to require amendment. 1st. To limit the sessions of the Legislature, or at least the number of days for which the members should draw pay. 2nd. To change the provision requiring the State to raise two-fifths of the Stock of all Banks chartered. 3rd. To limit the power of issuing State Bonds. 4th. To limit the number of members of the Legislature, and also make them ineligible to offices to be filled by themselves. 5th. To make certain officers ineligible to a second term. 6th. To give the election of State officers to the people. 7th. To fix permanently the seat of Government. 8th. To enlarge the jurisdiction of the justices of the Peace. 9th. To make the decisions of the Courts final in divorce cases. 10th. To allow a reduction of the limits of counties. These will many others have been suggested.

Should the people determine that the Constitution needs amendment in these or other provisions, we presume it will not be controverted, that by a Convention is the most correct and safe mode. It is generally conceded we believe that amendment by the Legislature is little better than patchwork; it costs money, about as much to make one amendment, by the Legislature, as it would to revise the whole Constitution by a Convention. We are clearly of the opinion too, that amendments to the Constitution should be made by a body elected, for that specific purpose and having that single object in view, free from all "log rolling," and uninfluenced by the local and other legislation of the State.

Election.

Next Monday is the day for the voters of this County to elect a Clerk of the Circuit Court; and a County Treasurer. This is the first time the people have been called upon to elect a Treasurer, and as yet we have no candidates in the field; but upon this subject we refer all interested in the matter to the communication of "Several Tax-payers."

FOR THE REPUBLICAN.
SILVER RUN, Ala., July 8th '52. The Spring session of Silver Run Academy closed with an examination and exhibition on Tuesday and Wednesday last. The pupils with a large crowd of spectators were present. The pupils passed a fine examination, in which they fairly proved by their readiness and promptness in answering questions, that they had been well instructed and also very studious, giving entire satisfaction to their parents and the public generally. Mr. Taylor whose qualifications are unquestionable certainly gave the strongest evidence of possessing not only superior government but the most untiring energy and gift of imparting instruction to his pupils. Every thing seemed to be conducted with the most perfect system which could not fail to please a discriminating public, and that would do honor to those of more advanced years, much rather than one so young. As an humble advocate of the cause of education I can but feel gratified whenever and wherever I see that cause prospering, its interest advancing and the young idea taught correctly how to shoot. In this school the principals of morality and religion are taught from the Book of Books, the Bible; and while the Bible class was being examined and passages of Scripture seemingly contradictory or obscure, were being explained by the teacher, in the most lucid and reasonable manner imaginable, I could but feel gratified at the thought that the day is coming when the Bible will be taught in every well regulated school throughout our country. On the day following the exhibition commenced at half past 8 o'clock A. M., by a salutatory address from Miss E. B. Corbthers, which was followed by several other speeches from the little girls, but our attention was particularly directed to the three little girls who spoke on Love, Purity, and Fidelity, which were followed by a valedictory by Miss E. E. McClarkin, (those speeches were all written by the teacher.) The next exercises were the original addresses delivered by the young men, which were well timed; their ideas good, and clothed in appropriate language displaying much rhetorical taste in their arrangement. In delivery they surpassed even the most sanguine expectations of their warmest friends; after the orations were over, the next exercises were: on the stage, in which the actors acquitted themselves well, showing both the moral involved in the plays and

the true character of the performers in the original. The audience was well entertained and much pleased. In fact, the whole exercises were so conducted as to convince the closest scrutinizer that the pupils had been well instructed.

P. S. It is but due the audience that I should say, that I have been a close observer of such things for a number of years; and that I have never seen such perfect attention and good order even at a place of worship. SPECTATOR.

County Treasurer.

Messrs. Editors.

It is perhaps not known to half the voters of Benton County that in consequence of a law passed at the last session of our Legislature, it becomes necessary to elect a County Treasurer on the first Monday in August. The election is at hand and we have no candidate out for the office. This is an office of much importance to all the tax-payers of the County, and as no one seeks it or seems to desire it we have thought it would not be officious or improper to take some steps to fill it with a suitable person. We therefore propose the name of the present incumbent Mr. E. L. Woodward.

The office of Treasurer will only pay from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars a year; and consequently no business man can afford to quit his business and canvass so large a County as this for an office of such small pay. This is the reason we have no candidate on the field. Mr. Woodward though strongly solicited to declare himself a candidate has declined to do so; yet, if he were elected by the people we have assurances that he will continue to serve. Mr. Woodward is a man of well-established integrity, highly responsible, and fully competent in every way to discharge the duties of this office. He has filled it faithfully for the last three years, and has been highly complimented by the grand jury and the Commissioners Court for his efficiency. It is owing to the prudence of the Commissioners Court and the faithfulness of Mr. Woodward as County Treasurer that our County is at last getting out of debt. We cannot do any better than to continue such men in office; and we propose to re-elect Mr. Woodward not because we wish to put him into office, though we esteem him highly, but because the interest of the County require that we shall have an honest, solvent, and competent County Treasurer.

SEVERAL TAX-PAYERS.

CHINAMEN IN CALIFORNIA.—The correspondent of the New York Courier and Inquirer says, that out of twelve thousand Chinamen in California, he has yet to see the first drunkard, gambler or pervert. If this is true, and if the accounts we sometimes receive of the character of Society in California are also true, the casting out and persecution of the Chinese is rashly getting rid of a needed laborer.

DAYARD TAYLOR, writing 2,000 miles from the mouth of the Nile—whose unknown source he is anxious to discover—says that his current there is as broad, as strong, and as deep as at Cairo, and that he is even there no nearer the mystery of its origin. He is confident that when its hidden fountain shall at last be reached, and the problem of twenty centuries solved, the entire length of the Nile will be found to be not less than four thousand miles, and he will then rank its name with the Mississippi and the Amazon, a sublime trinity of streams.

The Emperor of Austria, at last dates, was on a visit to Hungary. He addressed the people at Pesth, telling them that they had been imposed upon by demagogues. The address, it is said, was received with real enthusiasm; and the people threw their caps into the air.

A pair of negro twins are exhibiting in New York, connected like the Siamese twins, only the connecting ligament is behind instead of in front.

Locomotives in England now run regularly on some of the roads 50 miles an hour. The speed, says Mr. Stephenson, the celebrated Engineer, can be increased to 60, or a mile a minute—and this too without any extra risk.

Worth Knowing.—Parch half a pint of rice until it is brown; then boil it as rice is usually done. Eat slowly, and it will stop the most alarming cases of Diarrhoea.

[A friend informs us that this remedy has been tried successfully.] The highest house in Cincinnati is on the corner of Whitewater canal and Elm street. It is seven stories high.

The extensive oil factory of Wm. Leeds, in New York, was destroyed by fire on the evening of the 4th. Loss \$40,000.

Soundings were taken on board the U. S. sloop-of-war Albany with a line of wire 5,700 fathoms, without finding any bottom; this was in the Atlantic ocean, 300 miles east of Bermuda. There is an under current as well as an upper current in the Atlantic; the under one runs in an opposite direction to the upper one.

per one. The bottom of the ocean is like that of the dry land—hill and valley.

Shocking Mortality on Shipboard.—The English papers contain an account of a most horrible mortality on board the British ship Lady Montague, on the passage from China to Callao, with 500 souls on board, including passengers and crew. It appears that sickness and fever seized the helpless creatures within a few days after her departure. The waters and provisions which had been provided for the emigrants became putrid. The mortality that ensued need not be more particularly alluded to than to mention that the sufferings of the poor creatures were of the most frightful description. Many committed suicide by jumping overboard, and by the time the ship put into Hobart Town no fewer than 133 had perished.

New Secretary of the Navy.—The Hon. John P. Kennedy, of Maryland, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Graham as Secretary of the Navy.

In an affray at Noxubee, Miss., W. J. Jenison, the postmaster at that place, was killed by a Mr. Tilley, and John Malone, Jr., who interfered, was also killed by the accidental discharge of one of the barrels of the revolver in Tilley's hand.

It is said that persons who drink rainwater exclusively, do not take the cholera.

The Canadian census show a total population, in the two provinces, of 1,509,565.

A man named DEATH died of Cholera, at Columbus, Ohio, on the 11th inst.

NEW YORK, July 9. There was a tremendous conflagration yesterday at Montreal. It commenced in Dalhousie square. All the lines of telegraph leading from Montreal are burnt, but accounts from the nearest working station say that four hundred buildings had been burnt in the heart of the city; and that the fire was still raging. A later telegraphic dispatch says that 3000 houses were destroyed, and the fire still unextinguished.

Still Later.—The last accounts from Montreal say that nearly the whole city is destroyed. The loss is almost incalculable, and the distress is very great.

LUXINGTON, Miss., July 13. During the storm which prevailed yesterday, a tree on Mr. Cunningham's plantation, under which a party of seven negroes were eating dinner, was struck by lightning, & were killed instantly and the other 3 crippled.

MONTREAL, July 9. The fire is still raging, and all the water is exhausted. At least one thousand families are homeless, and millions of property have been destroyed. It is supposed the entire city will be consumed. The sufferings of the people are beyond description. It is the largest conflagration ever witnessed on this continent, and its light was seen at a distance of 100 miles from the city.

BALTIMORE, July 19. Anticipated Difficulty with England.—The official document from Mr. Webster, furnished the Boston Courier, says that measures have been taken by the British Government in regard to the American Fisheries, which will cause a complete interruption in the extensive business in that line, now carried on in New-England, inasmuch as constant collisions of an unpleasant and exciting character are now taking place, which may possibly end in the destruction of life; and, as it is, threaten the peace of the two countries. The subject, however, will engage the immediate attention of the Government.

Great I and Little You. General Scott, in his letter accepting the nomination for President, is I all over and throughout. No less than fifteen times does he thus display his egotism. "I have had the honor"—"I am made to feel"—"I lost not a moment"—"I now have the honor"—"I accept"—"I therefore barely suggest"—"that should I be elected"—"I shall be ready"—"I should"—"I should seek to cultivate harmony through out the 'Whig party' (not through out the great body of the people)—"I should be rigorous"—"I shall neither countenance nor tolerate"—"I shall carry"—"I can offer no other pledge"—"I have the honor to remain."

Again—"My unanimous (!) nomination"—"My countryman"—"My heart"—"My own"—"My new position"—"My reply"—"My countrymen"—"My connection"—"My views"—"My strict adherence"—"feeling myself"—"My associate"—"My obligations."

That letter was deliberately written; every word was carefully weighed and chosen for the public eye; it was not prepared over a hasty plate of soup, although the writer might have just taken one.

"Anticipating a fire in front and rear," this semi-official document is put forth, made up of "fuss and feathers," with a view to popularity; popular breath cannot inhale it, but will blow it to the winds. CITIZEN.

From the Baltimore Argus.

Gen. Pierce and his Fallen Horse. The Whigs having little else to talk about in reference to Gen. Pierce, are making merry over the accident that happened him with his horse; but they do not state the matter fairly. They say that Gen. Pierce fainted and fell from his horse at the battle of Contreras. Now, as to this, Gen. Scott's words are: "A severe hurt, received from the fall of his horse." Gen. Pillow's are: "Badly injured by the fall of his horse." Gen. Pierce's are: "A serious injury from the fall of my horse;" and every account we have seen has it in the same way. The fact is, that the horse fell under the General.

Then, gentlemen, drop your incredible reflections on Gen. Pierce, on the subject; but go on joking as much as you please, you will find that he will throw Gen. Scott in November next, and no feat about it.

Further, in reference to this accident, a writer in the Boston Post says:

"General Pierce was again in action at Contreras on the 10th of August. His brigade was ordered to attack the enemy in front. He came in sight of the Mexicans at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, and led his men in the attack. He was under a galling fire of the enemy three hours. As he was leading his brigade through a perfect shower of round shot and shells from the strong entrenchments in front, and the musquetry of the infantry, his horse, being in full speed, fell under him upon a ledge of rocks. He sustained severe injury, by the shock and bruises, but especially by a severe sprain in his left knee which came under him. At first he was not conscious of being much hurt, but soon became exceedingly faint. Dr. Ritchie, a surgeon in his command, assisted him and administered to him."

In a few moments he was able with difficulty to walk, when he pressed forward to Capt. Magruder's battery. Here he found the horse of Lieut. Johnson, who had just received a mortal wound. He was permitted to take this horse, was assisted into the saddle, and continued in it until eleven o'clock that night. At nine o'clock he was the senior officer on the field, when he ordered his command to a new position. The night was dark, the rain poured in torrents, and the ground was difficult, at the General still kept on duty. At one o'clock in his bivouac he received orders from Gen. Twiggs and Captain Lee, when at the head of his command, he moved to take another position, to be in readiness to aid in the operations of the next morning. Such was Gen. Pierce's services in the afternoon and night of August 10th.

The Democratic Corresponding and Executive Committee of Alabama. We publish below, for general information among the democracy, the names of the above committee, and would call their attention to the necessity of their prompt, vigorous and zealous action in the present campaign. The people of the State want light upon the political topics of the day, and it is mainly the duty of the members of this committee, individually and collectively, to furnish it in the form of printed documents, newspapers, &c. We subjoin, also, the name of the chairman of the National Democratic Committee, and the name of the gentleman from Alabama on said committee, either of whom may be communicated with on any subject within the line of their duty.

Democratic State Committee of correspondence, constituted by the late democratic Convention:

WM. GARRETT, Bradford.
A. P. BAGBY, Montgomery.
J. J. SEIBEL, Montgomery.
T. SEXTON, Mobile.
D. ADKINS, Radfordville.
ALEX. C. JONES, Greensboro.
JOHN N. MALONE, Athens.
J. WITHERS CLAY, Huntsville.
JAS. F. GRANT, Jacksonville.

Chairman of the National Democratic Committee.

WM. M. GWINN, Washington City.
Committee man from Alabama.

E. C. BETTS, Esq., Huntsville. *Advertiser and Gazette.*

ATTENTION. Mt. Polk Dragoons. Officers and members, are requested to meet at Alexandria, on the day of election, not for military duty but to transact some important business, it is necessary for all to attend. Persons wishing to become members of this company will also attend.

D. M. WALKER Capt. July 27, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN up and posted by Geo. W. Wells, a certain bay horse about four years old, about 14 hands high, all of his feet white, a small star in his forehead, a small lump on his right breast, some saddle spots on his back, had on when taken up a small bell, appraised to \$45.

A. WOODS, Judge of Probate. July 27, 1852.

A Rail Road Barbaco.

Will be given at the ford of Terapin Creek near the county line between Cherokee and Benton on the Rome Road, on Thursday the 29th day of July, 1852. A cordial invitation is extended to the public generally. July 13, 1852.

Application to Sell Land. STATE OF ALABAMA, CHEROKEE COUNTY. Probate Court, Second Monday in July, A. D. 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given that William A. Norton, administrator de facto of the estate of Silas E. Ballard late of said county deceased, has filed his petition in the Probate Court of said County.

Alleging that the personal estate of his said intestate is not sufficient to pay the just debts of the said Silas E. Ballard, deceased. And that his said intestate died, seized and possessed of the following real estate, (and praying an order to sell the same for the purpose of paying said debts,) to-wit: The north east half of the north east quarter of Section 13, except 30 yards on the west side, designated by a marked line, running north and south. Also the south east quarter of the south east quarter of Section 18, in Township 18, and of Range 10, east, lying and being in Cherokee county, aforesaid. And the second Monday in September next, has been set by order of said court, for the hearing of the said petition, at the court house in Centre, when and where, the heirs of said Silas E. Ballard, (who are non residents of this State,) can appear and contest if they see proper.

WILLIAM E. McDANIEL, Judge of Probate. July 27, 1852.

STATE OF ALABAMA, CHEROKEE COUNTY. Court of Probate, Regular Term, 2nd Monday in July, A. D. 1852.

THIS day came Joseph B. High, Administrator of the estate of Elias High, late of said county, deceased, and filed his petition in court, and praying an order of the court for the sale of the real estate belonging to his intestate; alleging, that the said Elias High died seized and possessed of the following lands, to-wit: The west half of the north west quarter of Section (21,) twenty-one, Township (9,) nine, Range (10,) ten. The east half of the north east quarter of Section (20,) twenty, Township (9,) nine, Range (10,) ten. The west half of the north east quarter of Section (20,) twenty, Township (9,) nine, Range (10,) ten. The east half of the north west quarter of Section (20,) twenty, Township (9,) nine, Range (10,) ten. The east half of the south west quarter of Section (17,) seventeen, Township (9,) nine, Range (10,) ten. The south west quarter of Section (20,) twenty, Township (9,) nine, Range (10,) ten. The south west quarter of Section (9,) nine, Range (10,) ten. The south west quarter of Section (17,) seventeen, Township (9,) nine, Range (10,) ten, in the Coosa Land District, lying and being in said county. That the said real estate cannot be equally, fairly and beneficially divided among the heirs of said decedent, without a sale thereof, and said administrator having made oath that the following named heirs reside without the limits of this State, to-wit: Angelina Montgomery, late Angelina High, daughter of the said Elias High, now the wife of Joseph W. Montgomery; also Catharine H. Thompson, late Catharine H. High, daughter of the said Elias High, and now the wife of Isaac Thompson; and also the children of John T. High, deceased, sons of the said Elias High, to-wit: Andrew W. High, Wilson W. H. High, Peyton E. High, Eudora C. High and one other younger, whose christian name is not known to the administrator.

It is therefore ordered by the court, that notice be given by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a public newspaper, printed and published in the town of Jacksonville and in the county of Benton and State of Alabama, for two weeks successively requiring the aforesaid heirs of Elias High, deceased, to be and appear at the court house in the town of Centre on the 2nd Monday of September next, at a regular term of this court, to answer and defend against said petition if they think proper.

ATTEST: WILLIAM E. McDANIEL, Judge of Probate, &c. C. July 27, 1852.

Jacksonville Male Academy. The exercises of this institution will be resumed on Monday the 2nd of August next, under the superintendence of Rev. E. L. Ware.

Mr. Ware is a graduate of the University of Alabama, and is well qualified to prepare young men for College. Morally also, those placed under his charge will enjoy every advantage that could be expected in the school room. It is to be hoped then that the community will extend to Mr. Ware, a liberal patronage.

It is important to start students at the commencement of the session. By order of the Board, E. L. WOODWARD Secy. July 27th, 1852.

THIRD ANNUAL CIRCULAR

Mardisville Male Academy. Situated in Mardisville, Talladega co. Ala. THE scholastic year for 1852-3 will commence on the 2nd Monday in September next, under the following

BOARD OF INSTRUCTORS. A. B. LEVISEE, Principal. P. H. GARNSEY, Associate.

The first session of the year will end with the first week in Feb., and the 2nd session will begin on the next ensuing Monday, and will close with the annual examination on the last Friday before the 4th of July.

The object of Education should be to develop the intellect, to cultivate the sentiments, and to form the character—to give it strength and activity; and thus fit the youth for serving and adorning society. Whoever has duly considered the nature of the human mind, knows that this result can only be obtained by a thorough course of systematic discipline, which must be commenced while the mind is yet plastic and easily-susceptible, and continued with a steady hand through those early years in which the formation of the character is going on so rapidly. An efficient character is rarely or never a spontaneous growth. The habits of regularity, promptness and continuous exertion, which are so essential in life, are to be acquired, and ought to form a conspicuous part in the scholastic exercises of every student.

The course of instruction in this Institution is designed to embrace First, the study of those subjects which shall make the student thoroughly acquainted with the use of his own language—including various treatises on the subjects of English Grammar, Rhetoric, Logic, Taste and Oratory, together with Languages, Ancient and Modern. The instruction in this department will be strictly practical, carefully avoiding the flippancy of set questions and answers.

Comparative Philology, in connection with this department, also occasional lectures of a practical character, on each subject, will hold an important place.

Secondly, the order of studies embraces a thorough and complete course of Mathematics, including Davies entire series of Mathematical works. The plan of instruction in this department is to require the student himself to demonstrate every thing rigidly. It is the intention to establish in the school during the present year a department of Plane Surveying and Civil Engineering in which young men may learn these important and useful branches practically.

The favorableness of this locality for a school is too well known to require a notice. The pleasantness, convenience and comfortableness are surpassed by none in the State. Boarding facilities are plenty, and will be furnished on the most reasonable terms.

RATES OF TUITION PER SESSION. Primary Class including Orthography and Reading, \$10 00 Middle Class including Geography, Mental Arithmetic, Written Arithmetic, English Grammar, Rhetorical Reading and Declamation, \$15 00 Junior Class including Rhetoric, Logic, Oratory, Latin and Greek Languages, Highes Mathematics and Composition, \$20 00 French and German Languages each extra \$5 00 Incidental expenses, 50

Tuition will be charged from the time of admission to the close of the session without any deduction for absences except at the option of the Principal.

A. B. LEVISEE, MAJ. J. M. ROBERTS, B. A. SMOOT, Esq., J. A. McALPINE, M. D. True's. July 20, 1852.

GARMENT CUTTING. The undersigned designs to be in Benton County, about the first of August next, at which time he proposes to teach a new system of garment cutting. The system is insured to be correct, it is highly recommended by those who have tried it, and if any of those that he learns are not satisfied, they will be charged nothing.

R. R. THOMPSON. July 20, 1852.—4E

Jacksonville Female Academy. Under the Superintendence of Miss Northrup.

THE exercises of the school will be resumed on the 26th inst. Rates of Tuition as heretofore. Patrons of the school are earnestly requested to send in their children and wards at the commencement of the term.

Miss Douglass will continue in charge of the Music Department, and will give the pupils of the school and such others may as desire lessons on the Piano Forte.

By order of the Board C. J. CLARK Secy. July 13, 1852.—4t

